

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 2, 1850.

This No. of our Weekly should be 18, instead of 17, as printed on the outside.

To my Constituents.

Since my name has been connected with the Sentinel, as its editor, several of the Whig papers, which have fallen under my eye, have alluded to me in disrespectful terms in relation to my connection with the Speakership of the present Congress. As it is a matter in no way connected with my short editorial career—a matter personal to myself, I shall answer these base charges of dishonorable conduct, over my own signature, and whatever may be said in future, I shall pass unnoticed. I am ready to suffer the Prophet of Uz said to his comforters, "Suffer me that I may speak, and I shall be silent." The life of man is full of error. I claim no exemption from the common lot of all, but my conscience tells me that my errors have been

"Such evil words infirmities that honesty is never free of."

My public acts are open to public scrutiny. I served four years as a member of the Indiana Legislature first from the county of Rush, and afterwards from Marion. I was prosecuting attorney for the fifth circuit for five years, was four years Secretary of State, four years Assistant Post Master General, and the end of my present term will make my service in Congress four years. I do not publish these evidences of public confidence by way of vain boasting, but as an index for these young Whigs who "were newling and puking in their mother's arms" when I entered political life. My political enemies have written my infirmities in letters of brass, and traced my good deeds on the melting snows of winter. I shall now make a very brief statement in relation to the Speakership, and leave the world to judge.

I reached Washington in wretched health, scarcely able to walk, with no thought of the Speaker's office. My health forbade it. My intention to parliamentary law and rules of order forbade it. I was in favor of the election of Mr. Cobb, the present presiding officer. He was nominated at our Congressional Caucus, but upon the first vote I was satisfied he could not be elected under the majority rule. Several Democrats from the North and one from the South refused to vote for him; and as the free soil members held the balance of power, and under no circumstance would they vote for a slaveholder, and their hostility to Mr. Winthrop was so great that they were ready to vote for almost any northern Democrat rather than support a man, who two years ago had received their votes, and as they alleged, attempted to mortify and disgrace them by placing the free-soil members on obscure and unimportant committees; and had stifled all legislation on the subject of slavery by appointing committees who refused to report upon questions referred to them. I repeat their charges without endorsing them. In this state of affairs, it was apparent that Mr. Cobb could not be elected. It required one hundred and thirteen votes to elect, and he received on his highest ballot one hundred and three. I was requested by numerous friends to permit my name to be used, among those I remember Mr. Venable of North Carolina, Mr. Mann of Pennsylvania, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and Mr. Harney of Louisiana, and I think several others. But I peremptorily declined, and recommended them either to adopt the plurality rule, by which Mr. Cobb was finally elected, or vote for Mr. Potter of Ohio, who it was understood, could get the free soil vote. The latter course was adopted, but it was soon ascertained that he could not get the entire Southern Democratic vote, which rendered his election hopeless. After we had balloted eight or nine days, the Democrats scattering their votes, and the Whigs, with the exception of five, voting in a solid column for Mr. Winthrop, on the 32d ballot I received 103 votes. Every Democrat, North and South voting for me, except Mr. Cobb of Alabama, who upon all occasions declared he would vote for me whenever by his vote he could elect.

One evening during the canvass I received a note from Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, requesting me to come to his room. I did so, and there met Mr. Winthrop, who had always been a strong personal friend of mine. He expressed his desire to vote for me, and said that himself, Mr. King and Mr. Durkee, who were classed as Democratic free soilers, were ready to do so whenever their votes would make an election, but they had agreed with the Whig free-soilers to stand united, and he did not like to separate, unless it became necessary to produce an organization of the House. He then desired to know what course I would adopt in the appointment of committees. I replied that I would make no pledges as to the chairmanship of the several committees, nor would I pledge myself to any particular member as to the position I should assign him. But I should not, as the free soilers charged Mr. Winthrop with having done, place them on obscure committees for the purpose of disgracing them. They should not, were I elected, have an opportunity of crying persecution, and exciting sympathy in the free States, but that I would assign them places according to their talents, legislative experience and standing, that I should treat them as impartially as I should the Whigs or Democrats. But as I hoped and desired to see the day when all these differences would be buried, and the great Democratic party once more united, I should be inclined to give them places on committees, where they would have an opportunity of making a reputation upon some other subject than slavery. But on the Judiciary committee, the District of Columbia and Territories, I would endeavor to place honest, able, impartial and conservative men from the North and the South, who would impartially represent every section, every interest and every shade of opinion. Upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, I told him I regarded his proviso as unnecessary, that I was in favor of the non-interference doctrine, advocated by Gen. Cass and the Democratic party in the last Presidential election. That I was opposed to all legislation on the subject of slavery, and whilst I should not vote for the proviso, I should against the establishment of slavery in the Territories, and oppose all efforts to change the existing laws now in force. I further stated, that if Congress would retrocede the District of Columbia to Maryland, it would end the controversy about slavery, and relieve the General Government from all responsibility for that institution, and that I was in favor of such a measure. With my views Mr. Winthrop was satisfied, expressing at the same time his anxiety for my election, and that if the committees above named were organized as I proposed, it would give satisfaction to the free soil members, but he did not promise to vote for me, and left to consult his free soil friends.

In a short time Mr. Preston King, of New York, returned to my room with a note from Mr. Winthrop, requesting an answer, at the same time assuring me that it should be confidential; that he only desired to show it to Messrs. Allen, Giddings and Durkee. I sat down at the table and very hastily wrote the note which was afterwards published. In this note I merely referred to the former conversation, without repeating it, as I should have done had it been intended for publication. It is just to the free-soilers that I should say not one of them promised to vote for me; and on the 47th ballot, when I received five of their votes, I was as much astonished as any member upon the floor could have been, because I had heard, second-hand, that I would not receive their votes, and I had made up my mind to decline on the next ballot, knowing that I had received the full Democratic vote, a compliment of which I was proud, and which had been extended to no other member. But on that ballot Messrs. Sedden, Wallace and Boocock, cast their votes for Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, and I lacked one vote of an election. At this juncture, Mr. Ashmun, (Whig,) of Massachusetts, demanded to know of my friend, Gen. Bayly, of Virginia, if there had not been a correspondence between myself and the free-soilers. As the letter was confidential, I might have declined producing it, and without my consent Mr. Winthrop would have done so. But knowing that I had done no wrong, that I was guilty of no dishonorable conduct, I rose in my place, stated to the House briefly my position, read the letter, and withdrew my name. This was the "head and front of my offending." This was the explosion, which in the eyes of the Whigs, was second only to the celebrated powder plot. I have now given a plain, unvarnished history of the transaction, and I appeal to the world to say wherein I erred. It may be said that I was too ambitious of success. To this I answer, it was a laudable ambition. The Speaker's chair is the first legislative body in the world, is a position any man might be proud to occupy. Again it may be said I should not have committed my pledges to writing. I answer, that I made no verbal promises which I am unwilling to put upon paper. I promised in writing to do that which Mr. Cobb afterwards did. I deceived no one; I made no pledges I would not again make under similar circumstances. I am proud of the vote, although defeated, it was a larger one than any other member received. My course throughout a most stormy and angry session, fully sustained the pledges I made after my defeat, and I am happy to know that I had more friends in Congress on the day of adjournment than at the commencement of the session. But I shall pursue this matter no further. I am done with it now and forever hereafter. The people will now have a fair statement of the case, and by their verdict I will abide.

The Constitutional Convention.
This body, composed of many of the ablest men in the State, meets on Monday next, the 7th instant. Its proceedings will, necessarily, be of an interesting character, and it is anticipated that great numbers of visitors will be attracted to our city, to witness its deliberations. Though most of our hotels have many of their rooms already engaged, we can assure the public that our city can accommodate all who may desire to visit us.

There is an impression existing, not only abroad, but in our midst, that the Hall of the House of Representatives is not large enough to accommodate the Delegates and Spectators. Nothing can be wider from the mark. The desks have been removed from the Senate Chamber and placed in the Hall, in semi-circular rows, in such a manner as to seat comfortably the 150 Delegates, allowing them three aisles to pass in and out of the bar, a row of seats, parallel with the railing, has been added, the galleries have been enlarged so as to hold 100 persons, and numerous other improvements made by which more room is given for spectators. The ladies need have no fears that they are going to be neglected, for the lobby north of the Speaker's chair (usually appropriated for that purpose) will seat as many as ever it did. It is estimated that the Hall will now accommodate not less than 400 spectators, the majority of whom can find seats. We hope the Convention will hesitate before consenting to change their place of meeting from the State Capitol to that of any other building.

The Union Meeting.
The Auditor calls the union meeting held last summer in Indianapolis a "Humbag." This meeting was recommended by Governor Wright. He was principally instrumental in getting it up. It met with the almost universal approbation of the Democratic party, and had the concurrence of the union-loving whigs all over the State. Governor Crittenden was the invited guest of our worthy and efficient chief magistrate. He was treated with kindness and hospitality. But now the Auditor calls the whole concern a humbug. Then Governor Wright, in his estimation, must be the chief of humbages. We protest against these insidious attacks. The Governor's motives were pure and patriotic. Motives which have always marked his conduct both in public and private life. But Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the High Priest of Abolitionism, has long since denounced the Union as a humbug. Now the Democratic (?) Auditor of State uses the same language to characterize a meeting for the preservation of it.

Hon. James Osborn of Ohio.
In our list of delegates to the Convention we have heretofore published the name of this gentleman as being elected. It will be seen by Mr. Osborn's Card published in to-day's paper that the certificate has been given to B. F. Brookbank. The card explains the grounds of Mr. Osborn's claim to a seat. As in all legislative bodies, the members of the Convention will be the judges of the election and qualification of their own members. Mr. Osborn is a most worthy and honest man—just such as we need in the Convention, and we feel confident his case will be decided on its true merits.

Adjournment of Congress.
Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Monday at 12 o'clock, M. The bounty land bill passed and received the signature of the President. By the bill as it passed the warrants are assignable. An attempt was made to pass a supplementary bill to prevent the assignment, which failed for want of time.

Illinois.
Dr. Richard S. Malony has been nominated by the Democrats in the Chicago District. Mr. Wentworth, commonly known as "Long John," retires from Congress with laurels on his brow and money in his purse. He visits Europe next summer, and makes the tour of the continent. Go it, John.

Wisconsin.
Harrison C. Hobert, dem., of Sheboygan county, has been nominated for Congress in the Third District, in the place of Hon. J. D. Doty, the present member. Mr. Hobert received the nomination on the 18th ballot by a majority of four votes over Mr. Doty.

The population of Crawfordville, according to the new census, is nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.
Our Readers will recollect, that some years ago the indefatigable Mr. Whitney, set on foot a grand project of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific by railway, to commence at the West end of Lake Michigan, to be constructed by means of a sixty mile strip of public lands, to be conveyed to Mr. Whitney at a nominal price for that purpose. Conventions of delegates on the same subject were held last fall at Memphis and St. Louis, and this spring at Philadelphia. During the recent session of Congress committees reported favorably on the plan of Mr. Whitney. From all these proceedings we see that it is now conceded on all hands, that it is expedient, necessary, and practicable, to construct the work, but that the great difficulty in the way is the *means*; how are they to be raised? Some of the friends of the plan of constructing the work by the Government, say that the whole of the public lands, should be appropriated, and if they should not be sufficient to construct the work, supply the deficiency by an issue of stocks, and private subscriptions. The friends of the Whitney plan object to this, and seem to think that Mr. Whitney can construct the work out of the proceeds of a strip of thirty miles of public lands on each side of the road. It seems to us, with all due deference to the opinion of others, that the *means*, have not yet been found to construct this gigantic work, costing by estimate not less than one hundred millions of dollars. Applying the whole net proceeds of the public lands, as fast as sales can be made, it would take near thirty years to make the work, and allowing one third as much, for the proceeds of a strip thirty miles wide, it would require about ninety years, suppose that no repairs were needed in the mean time. We would gladly see the work constructed, and we feel confident that some plan will yet be devised and carried out for the accomplishment of an end that all seem to desire, still in the meantime a railroad is gradually progressing west by private companies, to the mouth of the Kansas river, the point at which it was proposed at the St. Louis convention, the main trunk line should commence. When the branches shall reach this point, so many interests will combine to extend the line, that the means will be found either by the government, or private companies, with, or without the aid of the government. A work so necessary and important can never rest until it is constructed.

Ohio River.
The Ohio river for some time has been so low from Pittsburgh to its mouth, that it has been almost entirely useless, as a navigable stream, the inconvenience to the travelling public, as well as to the business community, has become a sore grievance, and the public mind is strongly directed to railways to obviate the difficulty. Since the problem has been solved by the Hudson River Railway, that railroads cannot only compete with steamboats, but almost supersede them, with the travelling public when running side by side, it would seem to admit of no doubt but that railways must prove eminently successful in competition with any mode of conveyance yet known. A writer who has seen and felt the difficulties growing out of the obstruction in the navigation of the Ohio, says: "So soon as the road from Pittsburgh through Bellefonte and Sidney to Indianapolis, shall be finished, the western travel passing down the Ohio river will be diminished from 25 to 50 per cent., and of course the business on the road must be immense. The Pittsburghers, as well as the people on the line, appear to be of the same opinion, and are pushing the road with great energy."

The Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.
The following is the vote in the House of Congress on the bill to abolish slave trade in the District of Columbia:

Yeas—Messrs. Albertson, Alexander, Andrews, Ashmun, Beards, Bell, Bledsoe, Bland, Brooks, William J. Brown, Buell, Burrows, Chester, Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Cleveland, Cole, Corwin, Crockett, Dewey, Dimmick, Disney, Dixon, Doty, Dyer, Dunham, Durkee, Elliott, Nathan Evans, Fitch, Fowler, Frendly, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Gilbert, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Hall, Hallaway, Hamilton, Harlan, T. L. Harris, Hay, Henry, Hendricks, Henry, Howe, Hunter, W. T. Jackson, Julian, G. G. King, J. G. King, J. A. King, P. King, Levin, Littlefield, Horace Mann, John Mann, Matson, McClernand, McDonald, McGaughey, McKissick, McLanahan, Mencham, Miller, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Reed, Paine, Plumer, Plumer, Putnam, Ransom, Reed, Richardson, Risley, Robinson, Ross, Ramsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silverster, Spalding, Sprague, T. Stevens, Stetson, Strong, Taylor, James Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Vinton, Walden, Walsh, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Wood, and Young—121.

Nays—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Bowdoin, Bowie, Albert G. Brown, Burr, George Alfred Bowers, Joseph P. Caldwell, Clingman, Wm. R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Delaney, Edmundson, Alexander Evans, Ewing, Featherston, Green, Hamilton, Harrison, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Holladay, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, Shelby, La Sore, Jones, Knapp, Kerr, La Sore, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McCallum, McQueen, Milson, Morse, Orr, Outlook, Parker, Phelps, Powell, Savage, Seddon, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, A. H. Stephens, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Williams, and Woodward—47.

Texas Boundary.
We regret to learn that Gov. Bell has vetoed the bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature, submitting the proposition of Congress to establish the boundary of Texas, and to pay her, as an indemnity for her claim on New Mexico ten millions. Governor Bell is opposed to the whole settlement. He contends that the State has no constitutional right to alienate any portion of her Territory. We trust the sober second thought of the people, will induce the legislature to pass this measure, by the Constitutional majority over the Executive veto. The proposition is liberal to Texas. A compromise honorable to the parties—and we hope Texas will be governed by the dictates of reason, and not heed the advice of hot headed and sore headed disunionists, who would like to put Texas in the front of the battle, and then profit by her ruin and disgrace.

We notice that Mr. Brown, the Representative in Congress from this district, and the responsible editor of the "State Sentinel," voted for the fugitive slave bill. *Ind. Journal.*
And so did Mr. McGaughey, the only whig member in Congress from Indiana. The law is right. Mr. McGaughey, who is a good lawyer, and a man of talents, knew it, and had honestly enough to vote for it.

HONOR LAW.—Senator Seward has been severely lampooned for daring to assert that there was a higher law than earthly enactments, the Law of God, while the same man have expressed their unbounded satisfaction at Mr. Webster's position, that the Law of Nature was stronger than any other could be in keeping slavery out of New Mexico. We are not much skilled in theology, but think that the Higher Power, mentioned by Mr. Seward, entitled to more respect than the Frenchified godships of Mr. Webster. *Indiana Statesman.*

Clear the track for William Henry Seward the abolition candidate for the next Presidency. Straws show which way the wind blows.

The population of Salem, according to the census just completed, is twelve hundred and twenty-five.

Constitutional Convention.

Counties.	Names.	D.	W.
Allen, &c.	J. W. Burden,	1	
Bartow and Clinton,	H. Prater,	1	
Cass, Howard, &c.	H. Allen,	1	
Clark,	H. P. Biddle,	1	
Clay,	J. G. Read,	1	
Deaumont,	E. S. Terry,	1	
Deaumont,	Smith Miller,	1	
Deaumont,	W. S. Holman,	1	
Deaumont,	R. B. Foley,	1	
Deaumont,	Robert Work,	1	
Deaumont,	Isaac Kirtley,	1	
Fayette and Union,	Daniel Trembley,	1	
Franklin,	Joseph Cass,	1	
Floyd,	George Berry,	1	
Franklin and Delaware,	P. M. Kent,	1	
Hamilton,	Walter March,	1	
Harrison,	Albert Cole,	1	
Hendricks,	John Zeno,	1	
Huntington, &c.	H. G. Todd,	1	
Henry,	E. Murray,	1	
Jackson and Scott,	Isaac Kirtley,	1	
Jefferson,	J. F. Carr,	1	
Johnson,	John Gregg,	1	
Johnson,	James Ritchey,	1	
Knox,	James Dick,	1	
Lawrence,	George W. Carr,	1	
Laporte, P. & L.	S. J. Anthony,	1	
Madison and Hancock,	T. D. Walpole,	1	
Marion,	A. F. Morrison,	1	
Monroe and Brown,	H. T. Snook,	1	
Montgomery,	James Crawford,	1	
Morgan,	H. Kendall,	1	
Miami and Wabash,	C. C. Pepper,	1	
Ohio and Switzerland,	W. F. Sherrod,	1	
Orange and C.	D. M. Dobson,	1	
Parke and Vermillion,	O. P. Davis,	1	
Ferry, Spencer, &c.	John P. Dunn,	1	
Putnam,	C. Stevenson,	1	
Posey and V.	James Lockhart,	1	
Randolph, &c.	N. B. Hawkins,	1	
Shelby,	Thomas Morgan,	1	
Shelby,	Thomas A. Hendricks,	1	
Shelby,	Hugh Miller,	1	
Shelby,	J. B. McFarland,	1	
Tippecanoe,	W. R. Hadlun,	1	
Vigo, Clark, &c.	R. C. Keasler,	1	
Warren, Benton, &c.	W. S. Newman,	1	
Washington,	J. L. Morrison,	1	

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Counties.	Names.	D.	W.
Adams and Wells,	E. K. Bascom,	1	
Allen,	Albion Milton,	1	
Bartow and Jay,	D. Milligan,	1	
Bartholomew,	Z. Tannhill,	1	
Boone,	Smith Jones,	1	
Benton, White, &c.	W. McLean,	1	
Brown,	A. Duggan,	1	
Carroll,	Jona. Harbott,	1	
Cass and Howard,	S. Chandler,	1	
Clark,	R. H. Milroy,	1	
Clay,	Geo. A. Gordon,	1	
Crawford,	C. Gibson,	1	
Clinton and Tipton,	F. Fisher,	1	
Dearborn,	F. B. Youm,	1	
DeKalb and Steuben,	Samuel Pepper,	1	
Deaumont,	S. Sims,	1	
Dekatur,	J. Miller,	1	
D. Kilgore,	J. D. Johnson,	1	
Dubuoi,	J. Watts,	1	
Elkhart,	E. R. May,	1	
Fayette,	Joseph Ristine,	1	
Floyd,	Spencer Wiley,	1	
Franklin,	G. G. Shoup,	1	
Greene,	Thos. Butler,	1	
Grant,	C. B. Hozier,	1	
Gibson,	Samuel Hall,	1	
Hamilton,	H. W. Clark,	1	
Hancock,	Geo. Tague,	1	
Harrison,	John Mathers,	1	
Hendricks,	C. C. Nave,	1	
Henry,	G. H. Ballingall,	1	
Huntington, &c.	Daniel Mowrer,	1	
Jefferson,	T. Hendrich,	1	
Johnson,	S. P. Mooney,	1	
Johnson,	M. G. Bright,	1	
Jennings,	W. M. Dunn,	1	
Johnson,	J. L. Spann,	1	
Kosciusko,	F. Hardin,	1	
Knox,	James Garvin,	1	
Lagrange,	W. W. Hitt,	1	
Laporte,	J. B. Howe,	1	
Lawrence,	E. D. Niles,	1	
Lake and Porter,	E. D. Taylor,	1	
Madison,	Melcher Helmer,	1	
Marion,	D. Crumbacker,	1	
Marshall and Fulton,	J. Davis,	1	
Miami,	J. P. Chapman,	1	
Marion,	D. Maguire,	1	
Marshall and Fulton,	D. Wallace,	1	
Miami,	A. L. Wheeler,	1	
Marion,	J. A. Graham,	1	
Marion,	C. C. Foster, Sr.,	1	
Montgomery,	D. A. Shannon,	1	
Morgan,	H. E. Carter,	1	
Morgan,	A. B. Condit,	1	
Morgan,	Timothy Gooch,	1	
Noble,	T. P. Bicknell,	1	
Ohio, &c.	Daniel Kelo,	1	
Owen,	George W. Moore,	1	
Orange,	W. Holladay,	1	
Putnam,	E. Friess,	1	
Pike,	Charles Alexander,	1	
Parke,	W. R. Nofziger,	1	
Putnam,	Sam. Davis,	1	
Posey,	S. Farrow,	1	
Randolph,	R. D. Owen,	1	
Ripley,	A. P. Hovey,	1	
Shelby,	B. McClelland,	1	
Shelby,	J. R. M. Bryant,	1	
Shelby,	W. M. Bracken,	1	
Shelby,	Jefferson Helm,	1	
Shelby,	S. Colfax,	1	
Shelby,	H. S. Smith,	1	
Shelby,	J. V. Valenstien,	1	
Sullivan,	Benj. Sullivan,	1	
Spencer,	W. Huff,	1	
Tippecanoe,	John Pettit,	1	
Union,	O. Clark,	1	
Vanderburgh,	C. F. Brookbank,	1	
Warren,	G. F. Cookery,	1	
Wayne,	J. Bourne,	1	
Washington,	Judge Cheneveth,	1	
Wayne,	J. E. Blythe,	1	
Washington,	W. Steele, (free soil),	1	
Wayne,	C. C. Graham,	1	
Washington,	J. R. M. Bryant,	1	
Wayne,	J. Riden,	1	
Washington,	John Beard, (f. s.),	1	
Wayne,	O. Beeson,	1	
Washington,	E. C. Logan,	1	
Wayne,	R. Schoonover,	1	

The Convention Printing.

The following is from the Locomotive of Saturday last:

We believe, however, that the Convention will have power to elect its own officers, and don't think the legislature exercised such a fatherly care as to provide a single one for it—among these officers we think there will be one called a Printer, for the people will certainly expect the proceedings, &c., to be printed.

The convention that has met in other States to amend their respective Constitutions, have invariably elected their Printer to the Convention, independent of the State Printer. And so we think our Convention will do.

This reason the Franklin Democrat, on the Convention printing, and it is the opinion of all that we have heard express themselves, or that have written on the subject. The law making provision for the Convention, has the following clause:

"That a printer is a 'necessary officer' to the Convention, no sane man will deny, but his office, unlike that of Governor, Secretary of State, &c., is not Constitutional; it is created by the body that has use for him in the same way that the office of Clerk, or door-keeper is created; and their term of office is fixed by the body electing them."

A Card.

To the free and independent citizens of the County of Union.

As a false impression has been attempted to be given by the Whig press of the adjoining counties concerning the causes and reasons which induced me to contest the election of Mr. Brookbank to a seat in the Convention, I have felt it my duty, in vindication of myself, to give a statement of these causes, as well as the state of the poll after an examination of it under the oaths of the several inspectors in open court.

It is well known that for some two days I was the reputed delegate elected to the Convention, and under such impression, I attended at Liberty on the returning day, for the purpose of being present when the inspectors made their returns and computed the polls. I was told that this shall be done on the Wednesday next succeeding the election, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. On the day in question all of the inspectors of Judges were present from the several townships and precincts, except the Inspector from Harrison, and when it became apparent to the Board of Inspectors that the time had almost expired, specified for the organization and duty, they resolved themselves into a body for this purpose, (the Inspector from Harrison being still absent.) Having elected a president, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court being present ex-officio as Clerk, the Board examined the polls, made out the usual certificate, which declared that I had received the highest number of votes for the office of Representative Delegate to the Convention. The Judges or Board then signed and sealed the same according to law.

About half past four o'clock the Inspector of Harrison made his appearance, and the Board agreed to receive the vote under protest, provided it did not change the result of any of the parties elected.

On an examination of the poll book the amount reported to have been given to myself was reduced so as to elect Mr. Brookbank by a majority of two votes, division arose among the members of the Board, concerning what should be done in the case, and by a compromise it was agreed to certify the facts, leaving the question of the (re) election of the Harrison delegate to the poll. To this I consented, and the Board so endorsed it on their certificate, a copy of which I now hold in my possession. I presumed that no certificate of election would be sent by the Clerk, but that the whole matter would be laid before the Convention; but this I was mistaken, for in the course of a few days I was informed that my opponent had been sent for, and among much rejoicing, received an unequalled certificate from the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

After this interview there was nothing left for me but to contest the right of Mr. Brookbank, or sit quietly by and see my rights trampled on. I examined several of the Township polls, and finding what I believed to be gross frauds practiced upon me, I gave notice of the contest.

Since then an examination and a purging of the polls have been instituted, and the following is a synopsis of the aggregate vote each of us received for Representative Delegate.

Taking the name of James Osborn, Jas. Osborn and J. Osborn, there are given to me for this office 591 votes.

Taking the name of Benjamin F. Brookbank, Benjamin Brookbank, B. F. Brookbank and B. Brookbank there are given for Mr. Brookbank, for this office 446 votes—majority in my favor of a clear vote for office of Representative Delegate, 145 votes. There are some 9 votes given for the name of William W. Wagoner, Edward Hall, Francis Brookbank, Franklin Brookbank, F. Brookbank and Brookbank, some of which are claimed by my opponent, and two tickets in dispute, the name not being legible.

For the office of Representative, Mr. Brookbank received under the name of Benjamin F. Brookbank, and B. F. Brookbank 144 votes, and six votes were also given for this office to F. Brookbank, J. Brookbank and Franklin Brookbank. There were voted for me 9 votes for Representative Delegate under my name of James Osborn, and one vote in dispute for Representative Delegate.

The Democrat tickets were printed, Representative Delegate, and for the office of Representative, the Whig ticket, called